

COFFEEN!

Valuable Lesson Taught by an Indiana Village.

In the Battles of Civilization the Public Offices are Strategic Points that the Revolutionary Forces Must Conquer as Places of Vantage to Enforce their Principles—In Revolutionary Times All Issues are National Because all Resolve Themselves in the Conquest or Loss of these Strategic Points.

The straggling, obscure little village of Coffeen, located in Southern Indiana, took last week a conspicuous place on the list of illustrations that go to prove that in these days there is no such thing as "Local Issues," that all issues are national, that the one universal issue is whether the brutal, idle class of capitalists shall continue to rule and live on the backs of the workers, or whether the working class shall throw this class overboard, rule, and itself enjoy the fruits of its own labor.

The Mayor of Coffeen has taken a hand in the miners' strike, he has forbidden the strikers to enter the village; in this way he has put a spoke in the wheels of the strike, and, correspondingly, given valuable aid to the miner bosses.

It is quite certain that, when this mayor was running for office, his backers ran him on "Local Issues";

equally sure it is that, had the workers set up a Socialist Labor party candidate against him, the Coffeen Goo-Goos, "Citizens' Unionists," Glasgow-Plan Reformists and the rest of such preciosities of local Coffeen celebrity, together with their labor fakir appendages, would have set up the "Local Issues" cry with intensified fervor. "What?" would they have exclaimed, "National issues, questions of wages and the like in a local campaign?" and they would have continued to argue: "The qualifications of a Mayor are purely business qualifications; the only question to consider is whether he knows how to keep the village clean, how to keep the pigs off the streets, how to see to it that the street lamps don't go out too early, how to keep taxation down, etc. What has a man, with such duties to perform, to do with the wages question, the finance question, the tariff question, the Labor or the Capitalist question? Nothing! To fill the duties of his mayoralty office, he need not even know that such questions exist." And ten to one they would, with these specious arguments, have carried the day.

Yet here we have it. At this important, critical moment for the miners working in the neighboring mines, the latent truth bursts forth: "Local Issues" appear in their true colors.

The Mayor sides with the fleecers of labor.

Instances of this sort are numerous.

The leading one of the village postmaster in France, who stopped the flight of Louis XVI. and sent him back to Paris, may be said to head the list of such instances in modern history.

The Goo-Goos and other "reformers" in the days of the French Revolution must have protested violently against considering the attitude taken on "National Issues" by a village postmaster before he was appointed. Had they had their way, however, the inherent "National Issue" forces, latent in all political office, would have asserted themselves on the occasion of the King's flight in a way just the reverse of that in which it did assert itself with the revolutionary postmaster—and the revolution would undoubtedly have been hampered.

Public office is pre-eminently the place where deep social and political issues break into bloom. At times of popular stagnation this fact is obscured, and then crops up the silly, superficial notion that distinguishes between "National" and "Local" Issues.

Soon, however, as the period of stagnation begins to be superseded by one of activity, the fallacy of the notion begins to spring into view; and when the fever heat of a revolutionary period has finally been reached, one illustration after another turns up proving the fact that all office, from President down to dog-catcher, is a place of vantage for which the contending issues justly, instinctively strive, because each such office offers added opportunities for the issue that holds it to assert itself and overcome the issue that opposes it, and that, not being equally entrenched, stands at a disadvantage. All public office is a strategic point.

The working class of Coffeen is now learning this valuable lesson; the working class of the now Greater New York has often been taught the lesson; and the lesson has been taught at the point of the bayonet, at the edge of the club, at the glint of "Gatling guns on paper" to every town and hamlet during the last fifteen years. It is a lesson not easily learned, but one that is always learned in the end. To what extent it has been learned by the proletariat of the Greater New York will be seen next November when the Socialist Labor party poll will have been counted.

From one end of the country to the other the slogan now should be "Coffeen!" That word alone, properly explained, properly understood, should suffice to wipe out Goo-Goos and all other capitalist false pretences. It stands for the principle, unshakable by fact, that from sunrise on January 1 of each year to each year's sunset on December 31, whatever the seeming issue, only one issue is now and henceforth uppermost until settled: the issue, Shall the Idle Capitalist Class live and rule, or shall the Industrious Proletariat rule and live?

The side that holds the principal and most numerous public offices holds also the principal and most numerous strategic points; that side will conquer, the other will be conquered.

FREE SPEECH

Interfered With Under the Shadow of Fanueil Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., August 10.—Comrade Martha Moore Avery was arrested Sunday morning for persisting in exercising the right of free speech and addressing an open air meeting, despite the orders of the police. The meeting was held in Roslindale, in a public square near the corner of Washington and Ashland streets, and several hundred people were present, but no permit had been obtained.

When the crowd advanced to the chair which had been procured to serve as a speaker's stand, Sergeant McCausland, with ten bluecoats behind him, stepped forward and informed Comrade Avery, who was the leader, that there was a law against speaking in the streets, and that she would be arrested if she proceeded.

"I have the right of free speech," said Comrade Avery. "I shall go on. I think I am keeping within the law."

"Very well. I will give you five minutes to move on and then I shall be obliged to arrest you," said the sergeant.

"I will take those five minutes to speak to those ladies and gentlemen," she said. "I am a candidate of the Socialist Labor party for the School Committee, and should have the right to speak. The Socialists believe in order. We didn't come here to-day to cause any disturbance. We wish to benefit labor. If we are to have rights, we must stand up for our rights. Our candidates are nominated and our campaign begun. Mr. T. C. Brophy is our candidate for Governor. You should all vote for him. We do not meet here to obstruct the streets, as the officer would have it, but to hold a quiet, peaceable meeting, and if the streets were really obstructed we would easily get away. Before the American people there are grave issues. We, who are the people, are deprived of many of our privileges. Our political privileges have been curtailed. Our fathers fought and bled for the country. My father and great grandfather gave up their lives for the Union. Therefore I think I have something of an interest in the welfare of this country. I want to say to you that you must guard your political privileges. You are not free men to-day, as your ancestors intended you should be."

The Sergeant held his watch in his hand, and when the five minutes were up he interrupted the speaker, who was in the midst of a sentence beginning: "The power of producing wealth"—saying, "Madam, you have already broken the law."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all for your attention, and bid you good day," said Comrade Avery smilingly, as she stepped down from the chair and marched away between the police officers.

The crowd applauded her. Comrade Avery got bail and later in the day despatched the arrest to a crowd who have a permit to meet in Boston Common Sunday afternoon.

This incident has aroused much interest. From unexpected sources aid has come and encouragement to fight the battle to a finish and establish free speech over the heads of the Anarchist forces of capitalism. The following call has been issued by the American Section of Boston, of which Comrade Martha Moore Avery is a member:

TO THE PUBLIC

and especially to those trade organizations whose purpose is the amelioration and emancipation of Labor the undersigned make the following appeal for financial aid and moral support in their effort to maintain the constitutional rights of citizens to free speech.

On Sunday, August 8th, 1897, at 10:45 a. m., in the section of Boston called Roslindale, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose soil is made sacred by the landing of our Pilgrim fathers, the blood of the Revolutionists, followed by Garrison and Phillips, who made glorious pages of history for the sake of freedom.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY in maintenance of their rights were molested in the person of MARTHA MOORE AVERY, who was arrested while addressing some four or five hundred persons, on the charge of "Loitering on the streets and obstructing the traffic," which charge is not true.

OUR DETERMINATION IS TO ESTABLISH OUR RIGHT TO FREE ASSEMBLAGE AND FREE SPEECH

In these trying times when the miners of the West are driven from pillar to post by injunctions, fines and imprisonment.

Friends and Comrades, opportunity equalled by responsibility demand of you an answer.

Shall Massachusetts write her name high on the roll of honor in the States, or shall she laggard lie bleeding under the iron heel of capitalist oppression?

Our fight is your fight, therefore we ask of you to contribute money for the necessary expenses to push this case to a final conclusion through the courts.

Send subscriptions, lists and monies to DAVID GOLDSTEIN,

11 Southwood St., Roxbury, Mass. Organizer Boston American Section, S. L. P.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Section has set up the following city ticket:

For treasurer, Edward Kupfinger, upholsterer; for Judge of Probate, John De Bruyn, cigarmaker.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxur!

In the World of Fashion.

MR. DELAFIELD'S COTILLON AT THE WALDORF—DINNER WITH VAUDEVILLE.

The Waldorf has become a favorite place for fashionable dancing parties. The Louis XVI. ballroom, with its exquisitely painted ceiling and walls panelled with mirrors, and the adjoining old English drawing rooms and balcony are admirably adapted to small dances.

The succession of dances given at the Waldorf was kept up last evening by a ball given by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield for her daughter, Miss Emily Delafield. Two hundred young people were asked. Mrs. Frederie Goodridge, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Philip Sands and Mrs. Charles Sands assisted Mrs. Delafield in receiving her guests. At 10:30 o'clock Alexander Hadden and Miss Emily Delafield opened a cotillon, which was danced after the English custom for one and a half hours steadily. The supper was served at small tables in the cafe and winter garden, and the ball closed with two hours of informal dancing.

It was four years ago that Mrs. Delafield gave her last entertainment. Then she lived at 20 Washington square. For several years Mrs. Delafield and her two children, Miss Emily Delafield and Frederick Prime Delafield, wandered about the world, spending most of their time in Japan and India, and returning home late last summer. At the close of the winter season Mrs. Delafield will go abroad again with her family.

The dancing class organized by Mrs. George F. Shady closed its series of meetings last evening with a dance in Hodgson's Assembly Rooms, 543 Fifth avenue. About fifty members of the class were present.

The home of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt has not been the scene of many social entertainments since Mr. Vanderbilt's death, but her son, George

Vanderbilt, invited several acquaintances a few evenings ago to meet his cousin, Cornelius Barker, of London. Mr. Barker is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

A woman, hearing the other woman crying, opened the door of her poor home, and asked the sufferer in. Hearing Cecilia Frank's pitiful story, this good Samaritan offered her shelter. The mother's life was saved by the kindness of this stranger, whose name Cecilia Frank does not know, but the long exposure to the chilling air had been too much for the week-old baby. It died during the night.

From 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until after dark Cecilia Frank wandered about the streets of New York seeking shelter for herself and her seven days' old infant.

At 8 o'clock Saturday night, worn out and disengaged, the young mother stumbled up the stoop of a house in Avenue A, near Seventh street, and clutching her dying baby in her arms, sat down and wept aloud in sheer despair.

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Two or twelve days ago an eighteen-year-old girl, who gave the name Cecilia Freund, and said she had no home or friends, applied for admission at the City Emergency Hospital, in Twenty-sixth street. She was admitted to the maternity ward, and there, on Sunday, April 11th, her baby was born. It was christened "Louis," and the girl's mother said its father's name was William Freund.

Two days after the birth of the baby, Cecilia, with her child, was transferred to the convalescent ward at Bellevue. Both mother and child gained strength and health rapidly, and on Saturday Dr. Dow, in charge of the convalescent ward, discharged them.

When told that she must leave the hospital, the girl wept and begged to be allowed to remain longer.

Tried to Leave the Baby Behind.

"I have no place to go," she said; "no place where I dare take my baby."

She asked to be allowed to leave the child. She tried to give it to an Italian woman named Rosie Laroque, whose own baby had died shortly after birth.

Failing in that, say the nurses in the ward, she concealed the baby beneath a sheet of her cot, and tried to go away and leave it. She was detained, and Dr. Dow was summoned. He questioned the girl, who finally broke down and said that she was Cecilia Freund, but Cecilia Frank, and that her parents lived at No. 101 Allen street.

Dr. Dow had her mother summoned. The two women left the hospital, taking the baby with them. That was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Dow had given the address of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, the Home for the Friendless and the Foundling Hospital.

At 5:30 in the afternoon Cecilia applied at the convalescent ward again and begged to be readmitted. Her mother was not with her, and she explained that she had reached the office of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor too late to catch the boat for Randall's Island.

"The baby is sick," she said, "and I have no place to go."

Dr. Dow again examined the baby and told the girl he could not take it back into the hospital.

"You had better go to the office," he said, "and they will send you in an ambulance to some other institution."

Cecilia did not go to the office. She went into the streets, and in a dazed way, walked about looking for shelter for herself and the child until she dropped down utterly fatigued on the door step of the Good Samaritan in Avenue A.

When early yesterday morning the young mother left the hospital shelter of her unknown friend's abode she carried the dead body in her arms to Bellevue, and, before the officers of the hospital were astir, she asked the gate-ma to show her the way to the morgue.

Sought Friendship of the Morgue.

"I want to leave my baby," she said.

"It is dead now. It was alive yesterday, but they put us out of the hospital and it died. I dare not take it home."

The gate-ma did the only thing he could have done under the circumstances. He sent the half-dazed woman, with the little corpse in her arms, around to the Twenty-second Street Police Station. There the girl again told her pitiful story.

AND THEN AT THIS!

Bulletin of Misery!

Pretty Girl Goes Mad.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT CAUSED THE MIND OF BERTHA FRIEDMAN TO GIVE WAY

—COURT HELD ON THE STREET.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday afternoon held court in the street in front of the Harlem Police Court and signed a paper committing Bertha Friedman to Bellevue Hospital to have her mental condition determined. The Magistrate used one of the wheels of the coach in which the young woman was conveyed as a desk on which to write his name to the papers. A large crowd witnessed the performance.

Bertha is an extremely pretty girl of nineteen. She became violently insane at No. 100 East Eighty-third street, where she lived with her sister, who is married to Elias Marks, a Grand street tailor. Bertha is a milliner, but has been out of employment for seven months. The fact that she was poor and unable to get work caused her mind to give way.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,281
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,187
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564

Administration after administration and party after party have persisted in their desperate attempts to fit the youthful colonial garments, made by our Fathers after a by-gone fashion, over the expanded limits and generous outline of a matured nation. There are patches here and there; there are grievous rents and holes here and there; there are ludicrous and painful exposures of growing limbs everywhere; and the party in power and the party out of power can do nothing but mend and patch, and revamp and cleanse and scour, and occasionally, in the wildness of despair, suggest even the cutting off the rebellious limbs that persist in growing beyond the swaddling clothes of its infancy.

Bret Harte.

A CHALLENGE.

In our issue of the 1st instant we printed in full a correspondence between Comrade O. M. Howard, of Medford, Oklahoma Territory, and the Democratic Senator, Mr. Henri W. Young, of Independence, Kansas. Its publication was intended as the basis for some future action, which we now initiate.

Senator Young's letter is well elucidated by the letter that precedes it and the one that follows it, and it contains in excellently condensed form the nature of the charge brought against the Socialist Labor party—the charge of its being "narrow, bigoted, unreasonable and impracticable."

We now issue this challenge: We shall open a column to concise letters from Populists, Debsists, "Reformers" generally proving their charge and giving their names and occupations, and we engage to accompany each letter with a demonstration of the fact that the writer either is at sea on economics, or at sea on sociology, or is incredulous as to the possibility of overthrowing capitalism, or is intent upon getting a job and feathering his own nest at the expense of the voters; in other words, we shall demonstrate that by our "narrowness," "bigotry," "unreasonableness" and "Impracticability" these gentlemen mean that we insist in not accepting nonsense, in rejecting twaddle and in exposing hypocrisy.

If Senator Henri W. Young will start the ball, we shall prove all three upon him.

SWINE RENDS SWINE.

The Queen Regent of Spain, nominal head of the organized Anarchists of that country, writes to the now widow of Cánovas del Castillo, until last Sunday the actual head of the organized Anarchists of Spain, a letter of condolence, that sums up the expressions of "horror and regret" with which all the organized and ruling Anarchists of the world have been seized by Golli's act, and which is echoed by all the dupes, whose judgments they dominate. The Socialists, being neither Anarchists nor dupes, neither indulge in hypocrisy nor succumb to sentimentalism. At the sight of one Anarchist felon laid low by another of his genus, the Socialist sees only a natural tragic incident of the tragic drama that is now being enacted on the stage of history by characters that are but the obverse and reverse of the same medal—Anarchist or Capitalist Society.

The criminal taking off of Cánovas del Castillo by Golli, to be soon followed by the equal though more ceremonious crime of Golli's execution, both preceded by the savage outrage of the bomb-throwing by Golli's crew into the midst of a peaceful procession at Barcelona, bring into strong relief the "Swine Rends Swine" character of the existing social system, and have for their effect to nerve the Socialist movement to redoubled efforts looking to the speediest possible uprooting of such crime-breeding conditions.

Where the living of one man is made dependent upon the will of another the inevitable result is the division of society into warring classes. Thus it is to-day. The private ownership of the natural opportunities (land) from, and the necessary social opportunities (capital) with which to earn a living, places the needed machinery of production into the hands of a small idle class, that thereby is able to feed and keep in subjection the mass of the people, the working class; that idle class develops into anarchic tyrants, and the example it sets spurs to similar deeds of uncon-

scionable violence its psychologic counterparts—those who fain would be the tyrants and dictators of the race, but who have been worsted in the individualistic wrestling match. Out of this special conflict spring the organized Anarchists, the fat swine, and the unorganized Anarchists, the lean, razor-back swine—the Cánovas del Castillos and the Gollis.

While these two carry on their special warfare, the class-conscious proletariat, conscious both of its class interests and class mission, together with all those who, without being of that class, are both intelligent and decent enough to plant themselves in its camp, are steadily drilling the reputable portions of all nations into a solid body upon the lines of civilized warfare, to the end of overthrowing this Anarchist or Capitalist system by taking evolution by hand and placing into the hands of the Commonwealth the machinery of production that the Commonwealth needs to live by.

To others the tears of rage; to others the joys of hyenas; to others the pity of sycophants; to others the panic of helpless, terrorized ignorance;—to the Socialists fresh impetus, gathered from the cumulative phenomena that they alone understand, and that prove to them both the correctness of their premises and the urgency of their work.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

An admission by United States Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, on the clash of interests among the bosses, serves excellently to illustrate the worse than folly on the part of the proletariat in taking up capitalist issues, such conduct being identical with the hopeless splitting up of their ranks and fighting one another, instead of jointly fighting the common foe—the pilferers of their wages.

Said Senator Hawley:

"The most singular clashes of interests are developed as the work goes on from paragraph to paragraph. What is raw material to one man is elaborated product to another. One wants wool admitted free of duty that he may produce his cloth cheaper, and the great body of farmers scattered all over the union demand a duty upon wool to aid them in securing good prices for what is to them the finished product. This is the simplest of cases."

Now, imagine the employees of the manufacturers of wool listening to a Gompers, or some such ignoramus, and taking up the cudgels for their low tariff bosses with low tariff resolutions addressed to Congress, while at the same time some other ignoramus of the Gompers stripe, who seeks to organize the farm hands, addresses his hearers for the purpose of inducing them to take up the cudgels for their high tariff bosses with high tariff resolutions addressed to Congress, and each set of resolutions declaring, with an emphasis peculiar to the inspiration of labor fakirs, that, without it is listened to, the "interests of labor will be put in jeopardy," and "labor will revenge itself at the polls!" Imagine that, a sight not difficult to imagine, it is of daily occurrence, and what is the result? The employees of each set of bosses stand up hostile to one another; the identity of their interests is lost sight of; each is made to believe that the other's interests are opposed to its own; they lose all consciousness of a common cause; their central organizations become ropes of sand; in short, their forces are shattered.

Such is the condition that the stupid policy of being guided by the motto: "Something Now!" invariably places the working classes in. The only "Something" worth striving for "Now," because it is the only one attainable "Now," is the laying of as solid a foundation as possible on which to move step by step to the conquest of the public power, and thereby bring nearer the day of emancipation. All other "Somethings Now" are snares and delusions, children of a policy proverably false, the policy "Penny wise, pound foolish."

We have received for publication, but decline with thanks, an extensive article, essay or speech by "Lady Cook, nee Tennessee C. Clafin," on "Legitimacy." This wonderful production starts with this wonderful assertion:

"All authorities concur that no social subject is more difficult of right consideration than that of illegitimacy, and none more urgently in need of adjustment."

Once a person becomes a crank, his sense of perspective, of the relation of cause and effect, and of the relation of things gets as boorish as the brains of a Prohibition delegate to a convention at a good distance from his home and his wretched wife.

A card lies before us in pale green on which in various types is printed the legend:

C. W. MOWBRAY,
23 years a Trade Unionist,
Late Gen. Organizer J. T. U. of A.
LIQUOR DEALER.

The rest of the printed matter gives the fellow's address, and also informs the public that

"Choice Wines and Spirits a Specialty."

Evidently fakirizing as an Anarchist and "pure and simple" organizer of the A. F. of L. did not prove lucrative. The development of these fellows does one good to look at. They drift on the waves of time, and finally, like the inmates of houses of prostitution, simply disappear.

This Mowbray was imported from England to "do up" the S. L. P. Now he has joined the "alienated individuals and elements of strength" below the horizon.

A WORD WITH THE "CITIZEN".

Having, from a close observation of Mr. Eugene V. Debs' career, come to the conclusion that he was, to put it mildly, an indifferent organizer, and not understanding how the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" could refer to him as a "superb organizer," we asked him, in our issue of last July 25, on what facts or fact it grounded its opinion. Answering the question, the "Citizen" says in its issue of last July 31:

"Upon his record while a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

"Upon his record as president of the American Railway Union.

"Upon his work at present as president and organizer of the Social Democ-

rat. can see no progress. Motion is not necessarily progress. Mr. Debs can no more be said to have progressed because he has frequently changed front than a rudderless ship, tossed about, with starboard where larboard was before, or with poop where prow once stood, can be said to progress.

Again, the facts flatly deny the statement that Mr. Debs is now a "full-fledged" Socialist. A full-fledged Socialist does not, cannot hold to the view that the proletariat must be emancipated from above; a full-fledged Socialist, consequently, does not, can not hold that political power flows from and does not precede economic power, and lean upon the property-holding classes for necessary aid. Mr. Debs does this. His platform is a mutilation and garbled edition of the Socialist Labor party's platform, all the passages that bank the movement upon the class conscious proletariat being expunged, and his organ, the "Social Democrat," pointedly preaches the doctrine that political power must precede economic power, a doctrine that is in flat contradiction to the full-fledged Socialist principle of the class struggle, the principle that, if the proletariat is to be free, it must free itself.

What may happen in 1890 we know not. Prophets are those who evolve out of their own inward consciences the views they have of the future. We are no prophets. Socialists stand on facts; all the deductions they draw are from the facts accessible to them. From these facts we conclude that, were this 1890, Mr. Eugene V. Debs would assuredly not be the candidate of the S. L. P.

We presume that much of what we here say is painful to the "Citizen"; we know how painful it is to have one's idols thrown down; and we sympathize with the "Citizen" all the more as we ourselves retain a soft spot for Mr. Debs. But our private likes and dislikes may not, and, as far as we can help it, shall not interfere with our calmness of judgment in these times of confusion which require, above all, calm reasoning. Accordingly, we can distinguish clearly between a popular liking for a man and a popular reliance in his judgment. Mr. Debs enjoys the former, he conspicuously does not enjoy the latter, nor is the day remote when the "Citizen" will have learned by positive evidence that (what may seem to be proof of the reverse of our estimate, to wit, the numerous "flourishing" organizations of the Debs party, reported in his organ) are pure fakes.

The stentorian call from the class-conscious proletariat of the land, for the man whom it will some day call to the helm to direct the battle against the foe of civilization, will be addressed to that man in whose judgment, like in the case of Lincoln, it had learned to have confidence; to that man in the firmness of whose course it has learned to rely. Nor, the age of miracle being gone by, is it likely that that man will be picked out of a political party that is handed down from above by one man, instead of out of that political party that rose from below, out of the loins, so to speak, of the proletarian masses themselves, moulded out of their brains, shaped out of their bones, watered with their tears, consecrated by their hopes, their defeats and their successes, held up and pushed forward and reared into power by their efforts, the party that unbendingly upheld the banner of the class-conscious proletariat, and midst rain and shine stood the brunt of the fray, unterrified by the storms that blew over it, and that by its very firmness is bringing light out of chao.

As we said to Edward Bellamy, the distinguished author of "Looking Backward," when, in 1892, he looked for the party of emancipation in Populism, so say we to-day to the "Citizen": "The polar star lies North; you vainly look for it below the equator."

Whatever became of that "Miners' Day"? The "Conference of Labor Leaders," that met last month at Wheeling, W. Va., enacted a decree that that day be held on the 5th instant. The day came and went—in no way different from any other; it gave no token of itself to indicate the distinction that had been conferred upon it by the "Conference of Labor Leaders," at which, upon motion of General Master Workman (sic.) James R. Sovereign, President (sic.) Samuel Gompers presided.

Sic transit gloria fakirorum—they have shrunk to such little measure that there is not over a corporal's guard to do them reverence, and their orders are no longer responded to by even a faint echo!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God prosper, speed and save,
God raise from England's grave,
Her murdered Queen!

Pave with swift victory
The steps of LIBERTY
Whom Britons own to be
Immortal Queen!

See, she comes throned on high
On swift Eternity!

God save the Queen!
Millions on millions wait,
Firm, rapid and elate!

On her majestic state—
God save the Queen!

She is Thine own pure soul
Moulding the mighty whole.
God save the Queen!

She is Thine own deep love
Rained down from heaven above,
Wherever she rests or move,
God save the Queen!

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THE WAYS OF THE NEW.

FOLK, Pa., August 1.—The "glorious fourth" of July, with its spouters, of whom it can be truly said, "The dog has returned to its vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire," with its fireworks, fuss and smoke, has departed far enough out into space to give room for the Socialist also to say something about the revolution.

We can keep in mind that the bone of contention was the government of the colonies, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence was an act of paramount importance to organize and direct the revolutionary forces in their struggle against an Old Established Force. The lesson of greatest importance to Socialist and others "leaning that way," is this, that the New was UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING "along the lines" of Republicanism until it was ABLE TO OVERTHROW THE OLD, and that after it did overthrow the Old, the Old had no influence over the New, thus leaving the New to realize its ideals as best it could.

In all successful revolutions the New is able to overcome the Old because the New is in harmony with the economic development at the time, while the Old was in harmony with it at the time of the previous revolution that put it in power. Hence the power of the New waxes as the economic development progresses, while the power of the Old wanes in the same ratio, and from the same causes.

In all revolutions we find three classes of people in activity: first, the beneficiaries of the Old System, who strive to retain it and to induce others to retain it, whose interests do not naturally demand the retention of the Old; second, those who are forced to stifle the Old for their self-preservation, and do so in the hope of making room for the New; and third, the nondescript class, who would retain the Old, and yet would, for the amelioration of their sufferings caused by the Old, try to obtain relief through the methods advocated by the New, keeping their cake and eating it also, in their mind. Now, as we, too, all of us, must either keep capitalism for our ideal and strive to retain it, or must reject capitalism as an ideal and strive to overthrow it, unless, indeed, we would try to retain it, and at the same time try to obtain results that can only come by capitalism's departure—and get it in the neck for our trouble and reform.

As to retaining capitalism, each day adds to the evidence of its inadequacy, and the societies, as the sands of the shore for multitude, who are diligently wiping off the social ulcers with their "suppression of vice," their infusion of soup and "patriotism" into "the worthy poor" and what not, have an impossible task before them, for old age never grows younger.

We can easily understand and tolerate these, but what can we say of those who would better society without changing it? In the case of the American colonies, what could they have done to better themselves in the matter at dispute between them and England without changing their relations to her, and how could they change relations without a revolution, unless, indeed, England voluntarily gave them what they wanted for the asking, and you know too well that governments do not acquire greatness by such methods.

Our fathers said they would fight for independence from this power, and we celebrate the declaration because they did and won. Imagine Washington, Jefferson and such starting a "Republican colony" in Pennsylvania at \$100 the share as an "object lesson" instead!

Or imagine their trying to do business among themselves with "labor certificates or greenbacks" all without England's consent! Or suppose they "struck" and would not work for English employers, where there was such, or "boycotted" English-made goods to obtain the relief sought for. No; it was evident to even school children that, to obtain relief from any of their oppressions, they must wage a successful revolution, and they did. When we stop to find out the fact that all social forces must be obedient to the dominant social force, capitalism to-day, feudalism, yesterday, and Socialism to-morrow, then we can see that we cannot broach any project that will in any way detract from capitalism, and we need not depend on any of the minor forces in society that claims to aid us, if our course is to obtain anything from capitalism that it does not voluntarily grant, for such forces must be servants to capitalism or cease to exist.

Capitalism's power to do all these things lies in the LAW that makes the means of production and distribution—capital—private property, which laws can only be overthrown by political action; and such political action can be only desired by those who suffer by such arrangements, namely, the class who work for wages, the proletariat, together with such of the middle class that are proletarians by foresight. Hence all who work for wages or believe that they soon will, should unite in such adequate organizations as the S. L. P. furnishes, and refrain from all foolishness, sticking to the one task until that be completed—that task the overthrow of the capitalist system of society by the ballot and the incidental agitation and education. Don't put too much faith in the cry of those who strain at gnats and swallow camels, who condemn the "narrowness" of the S. L. P. and picture a life in the ranks as hard and such like; it is not so. If the S. L. P. required any of the foolish things that some "reform parties" do, then they might talk. The Socialist is free to make of himself the best he can under the present system, not being called on to "boycott" national bank notes, to "boycott" department stores, to "use no foreign-made merchandise," to vote for "friends" of their labor leaders, leaving their own interests unattended to; to sell all they have and give to the poor; to drink nothing stronger than lemonade, even if they wanted it; to be unneighborly to your neighbor because of his religion or his lack of it; to pay installments on colony

JUSTITIA.

Comrades and Friends.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has resolved to hold a Labor Day Festival on Monday, September 6th, in its hall and park. Your organization is cordially invited to attend the same as a body. Admission free. The Labor Lyceum being at least one of the most important centres of the local labor movement, we expect that this affair will be recognized as a labor demonstration, and that you will take the invitation in this spirit. Popular games, bowling, shooting, etc., are provided for.

Fraternally yours, The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association.

C. SCHNEPPE, Secy.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green due card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

The following letter covers quite a block on the domain of the ethics and tactics of the Socialist Labor party:

To the Editor of the Los Angeles Herald:

Mr. Bowman's letter in yours of the 23d instant excusing himself for voting and acting with the Populists while his views are those of the Socialists, touches upon a problem that is presenting itself to many.

I, as a Socialist, am in full sympathy with the Chicago platform, except the "silver plank." The personnel of the followers of that platform are much nearer to me than Hanna's cohorts, known as the Republican party, but am I justified in voting for silver on this account, when I not only believe it to be a useless, but actually a bad measure, for the workingmen in particular and the country in general. The reasons why Socialists are against silver are well known to every one who has followed the question with any attention. I will not go into the argument, pro and con, of silver here, as this letter is simply written to throw light on the vexed question of policy to be decided upon by Socialists who are admittedly against silver, but who think it better to swallow the pill and act with the Populists than to act as a separate party by themselves.

I claim that it is practically impossible for an honest Socialist who has a clear and sound knowledge of the economics involved in the silver question to act with the Populists. His Socialist theory is that the free coinage of silver will debase the standard of value and hence diminish the purchasing power of wages, with net result of helping solely the employing class. Now this theory may be entirely wrong, but it is the universal theory of every educated Socialist in every part of the world, and I challenge Mr. Bowman, if he denies it, to show me any authorized document issued by a Socialist party anywhere that will discredit the statement.

How, then, can a Socialist speak from a Populist platform, sandwiched in between other speakers who are enunciating views entirely opposed to his own? If he remains silent on silver the audience naturally must believe he coincides with the other speakers, and if he should differ from them he would be hissed from the meeting as a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Suppose Bryan had been elected, and that silver was by this time coined free and that the Socialist prediction had come true of no good result following? Would not the Democratic party be in the same discredited position before the country that the Republican party now occupies, with its unfulfilled promises of prosperity?

What a picture for the gods would the Bowmans then present to their deluded followers in trying to justify their leadership by explaining that they never really believed in the efficacy of free silver as a remedy, but they had advocated it, to use Mr. Bowman's own words, "because it commands following which will make it effective in sweeping the country in 1900."

RESOLVED, That we denounce as traitors to their class all fakirs and their begging attitude, and we call upon all conscientious Socialists everywhere to turn their backs upon these night birds and rally around the standard of the international revolutionary proletarian movement as personified by the Socialist party.

It is not true, as Mr. Bowman asserts, that "a political party too small to command respect has the inevitable effect to keep that party and its policy in a hopeless minority."

Was the policy of the old Abolition party such that it kept the policy of abolition forever in a hopeless minority? Is Mr. Bowman so ignorant of the course of modern political life as to not know the marvelous growth of the Socialist party in Germany from nothing a few years ago to nearly two millions to-day has been entirely accomplished by their sticking straight to a platform of pure Socialism with no compromises and no entangling alliances "in order to sweep the country." The parallel he draws about the failure of the Prohibition party to accomplish their aim by means of a separate party is not apropos. If so, then his advice would be for them to join the Populists and whoop it up for silver even if they don't believe in it in the hope of getting in position some day to swing the silver crowd into the blue ribbon crusade.

As to the charge that the Socialists propose the impossible of immediate attainment and that sudden changes are against nature, I would simply ask Mr. Bowman to name one single item in the Socialist platform that is impossible of attainment.

I would also ask if Mr. Bowman considers the hatching of a chicken or the birth of a child particularly unnatural acts, or does he think that if he had the making of things instead of Dame Nature he would prolong the pains of parturition from hours to months in order to prevent what he calls a "cataclysm." Even his argument about the "gradual betterment of fruits, flowers, birds, etc., is not based on fact. Almost every great advance has been quite sudden, unexpected and accidental.

Unexpectedly and without man's guidance a tree in the orange grove bears a seedless orange. It is christened the "navel," and the buds from this one "cataclysm" in nature are the beginning of all our navel oranges. Nature has created a "sport." From these "sports" are derived nearly every advance in nature from orchids to pouter pigeons. True enough, after nature has produced the "sport" man can improve slowly and gradually, but the origin of the new species is always unexpected.

KLONDYKE.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wishire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE CASE COVERED.

The below article from the "Typographical Journal" may be considered as answering a good many more persons than the one named: it answers inferentially a swarm of carrion crows, whose cawings at times fill the air with misquotations and falsifications of Socialist work, and of the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Here is the article:

In the "Typographical Journal" for July 1st there appeared, in an article headed "Folly Laughs When Wisdom Stumbles" (Alexander Spencer, of Chicago, being the author), this paragraph:

A paragraph is going the rounds that at the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor party, May 30th, resolutions were adopted denouncing the American Federation of Labor as traitors to the class, and calling upon all true Socialists to "shun them as vipers." Now watch the American Federation of Labor crumble to pieces. Some would-be leaders apparently lack the highest grade of wisdom. They act more like restless, snarling animals than sensible human beings. With what glee will these Ishmaels read of a squabble between two powerful members of the Federation.

As a matter of justice to the Socialist Labor party at large, and especially to the members of the International Typographical Union who belong to that party (and they are numerous), I wish to state that the above paragraph is absolutely untrue. No such resolutions were adopted at the convention referred to. No such resolutions were even presented for the consideration of the convention. Neither were any resolutions adopted which could possibly be strained by a fair-minded man to imply such an opinion. In short, no resolutions were adopted in which the "American Federation of Labor unions" were referred to, much less "denounced."

The convention, however, did pay its respects to the salaried officers of the American Federation of Labor, and for the purpose of removing the impression necessarily left on the minds of the uninformed by Mr. Spencer's misstatements, I ask that the following resolutions, which contain the subject matter in question, be published in our craft paper. A complete and official report of the Pennsylvania convention of the Socialist Labor party appeared in the New York PEOPLE, the official organ of the party, in the issue of June 20, and in that official report appears the following:

WHEREAS, The salaried fakirs officially representing the American Federation of Labor, who for years past have passed as non-partisan in politics, recently went to Washington, D. C., and without any instructions from the organizations they alleged to represent, petitioned the representatives of the capitalist parties for the passage of laws restricting immigration, reforming banking laws, and demanding a working day of eight hours on all government and other similar labor; and,

WHEREAS, No concessions will ever be made by capitalist parties which will permanently improve the condition of the toiling masses; and,

WHEREAS, Permanent improvements of the condition of labor can be secured only by representative political action of the working classes, whose object shall be the abolition of the wage competitive system, and the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce as traitors to their class all fakirs and their begging attitude, and we call upon all conscientious Socialists everywhere to turn their backs upon these night birds and rally around the standard of the international revolutionary

proletarian movement as personified by the Socialist party.

It is certain that when too many iron

are in the fire some one will be burned.

Just as to-day with big capitalists

fighting for the possession of the chestnuts the wage worker pulls from the fire, the worker gets burned, the small capitalist gets scorched, and the big capitalist gets the chestnuts.

Here is a ridiculous panorama of activity—society making a dog fight of itself, trying to impersonate too many characters at once, each one contending against all the others, and each and all inimical to the welfare of the whole.

It is further proposed to add to this confusion a taxation scheme, which will enable the oppressed denizens of our slums to hire away with a crooked stick

the vacant lots deserted by the millionaire capitalists with McCormack reapers and steam plows, thus bringing the landlords in gray hairs and sorrow to the graves and banishing oppression from the land.

To float such schemes in connection with all the other monstrosities of our present industrial system implies a multiplicity of contentions, and must be abandoned for some one thing.

Government ownership of railroads in itself is good, but in connection with private capital in production presents a spectacle of distinctly opposite things which can not possibly harmonize.

Direct legislation is above reproach, but why should the limb be torn from the body, where it naturally belongs, and engrafted upon a dideous monster?

The power of wealth already defies the will of the people, and courts repeat laws by a stroke of the pen.

Surely these things can never succeed in joint operation.

But the "one thing" upon which all intelligent wage workers can unite, the thing that is in itself harmony, that embraces all the integral parts necessary to a complete whole, the one, and the only thing that is in reality more than a part of a thing, and which is capable of scientific demonstration, is the Co-operative Commonwealth, and upon that one issue the S. L. P. calls upon the "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

A. W. BARR.

Worcester, Mass.

writer of this protest belongs to that class, and I am not a member of the Socialist Labor party either.

The Socialists know that no possible good can come to the working class unless that class conquers the political power of the governments of the earth, and then uses that power to emancipate itself and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. The American Federation is against conquering the political powers of the governments, and clings to "pure and simple" organization along the old lines. Believing as they do, is it proper for the Socialists to keep silent? or are they in duty bound to express what they know to be true?

The Socialist Labor party of Pennsylvania denounced as "fakirs" the salaried officers connected with the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, and called upon the working class to break away from an organization that has never done anything but collect dues and resolve. Those officers, through their official paper, deliberately garbled the resolutions, and put words and sentiments in the mouth of the convention that the convention never uttered or thought of uttering. Mr. Alexander Spencer, of Chicago, zealously lends himself to the circulation of the misstatements. And I will leave it to the readers of the "Journal" to determine who has shown the characteristics of "restless, snarling animals," the outspoken condemnation by the Socialists of men and methods that they believe stand in the way of industrial freedom, or the men who speed a libelous paragraph "on the rounds" of the trades union press.

J. I. PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Let me add a foot note. In the latter part of May the National Congress of the Trades Unions of Germany met in convention at Halie. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

RESOLVED, That all form of labor organization that impedes the struggle for labor's political aims is defective, and should be rejected. J. I. P.

THE ONE THING

Upon Which All Should Unite.

We are often urged to concentrate our efforts and apply our force to the accomplishment of one particular thing.

This I propose to show to be the only correct course, and, moreover, to demonstrate it with so much clearness that all the people will hereafter advocate that very policy.

It is certain that when too many iron are in the fire some one will be burned. Just as to-day with big capitalists fighting for the possession of the chestnuts the wage worker pulls from the fire, the worker gets burned, the small capitalist gets scorched, and the big capitalist gets the chestnuts.

Here is a ridiculous panorama of activity—society making a dog fight of itself, trying to impersonate too many characters at once, each one contending against all the others, and each and all inimical to the welfare of the whole.

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A. W. BARR.

Worcester, Mass.

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cigarettes have advanced over 14 percent. Oh, the beauties of high tariff!

"You can get plenty of

A THING WORTH STRIVING FOR IS THE BEAUTIFUL
DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours.

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

June 26—Due stamp	222.20
London Congress Assessment	4.70
Supplies	73
Total	\$2,559.85

SPECIFICATION OF RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 26, 1896	\$571.08
Dues	\$1,696.75
London Congress Assessment	37.40
Collections for Campaign Fund	111.52
Supplies	110.43
Agitation	26.90
Defunct Section (Norwood, Mass.)	5.77
Total	\$2,559.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of National Secretary, 26 weeks	\$390.00
Typewriter's services	40.00
Current expenses	80.32
Agitation	718.84
Agitation (Leaflets & PEOPLE)	53.90
Party papers	185.00
Rent	75.00
Editorial work	17.00
Stereopticon and slides, etc.	88.65
Typewriter (balance)	30.00
Printing	234.00
Office fixtures	14.13
Expressage, etc.	2.05
Copyright on song	2.10
Total	\$1,930.99
Balance on hand June 26, 1897	628.86
Total	\$2,559.85

HENRY STAHL, Treasurer.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Examined and found correct by

A. GILLHAUS,
B. WEINSTEIN,
LEO SCHMIDT.

July 17th, 1897.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—I was instructed to inform the National Executive Committee that Hartford Section request them to publish in the party organs that all loyal members of the late branch, No. 2, Section Hartford, who wish to retain their membership in the above Section are requested to join either of the other branches.

Yours in the cause,

C. STODEL, Organizer.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The State Committee has been organized as follows: Organizer, C. A. Baustian, 3152 Shields avenue; recording secretary, E. Richter, 3319 Indiana avenue; financial secretary, J. R. Pepin, 5525 Jackson avenue; treasurer, Fr. Kalbitz, 3060 Dearborn street. The other members of the committee are John Glambeck and John Collins.

Massachusetts Socialists.

Dear Comrades.—There is a winning fight being made all over New England for straight Socialism.

The election in Massachusetts in November will show a healthy growth. It is important that we build up the organization. We can organize a dozen or more Sections in the State between now and next November if we will only pull off our coats and work. The Cooperative Commonwealth is worth all we can do. Let organization be the magic watchword.

I want the address of every unorganized Socialist in the State in order that we may co-operate together towards building up and increasing our power. Please write at once to

F. G. R. GORDON, Manchester, N. H., or M. RUTHER, Holyoke, Mass.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, August 4.—At a regular business meeting of Section Worcester held August 3, the following resolutions were adopted, their object being merely to place the Section on record:

RESOLVED, That the Worcester Section adopts THE PEOPLE as the official organ of the Section, and that we do all we can collectively and individually to maintain it as the best propaganda paper in America;

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the literary agent attend to the business part, and that the Press Committee attend to the correspondence, and that a copy be sent to THE PEOPLE.

A. W. BARR, Secretary.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—On Sunday, 1st of August, the County of Hudson held its convention for the purpose of recommending the names of eleven assemblymen and organize itself as Section Hudson. The following names of Comrades were recommended: Thomas McKenna, Henry Pain, Geo. Bleasby, Arthur Mende, Jr., Frank Campbell, William Kersten, George P. Herrschaff, William Kamps, William Knoedler, Jacob Schwenk and Carl Pankopf.

The Section was then organized and the following Comrades were selected to constitute the Board of Officers of Section Hudson: Organizer, E. F. Wegener; corresponding and recording secretary, Carl Pankopf; financial secretary, A. Oronik; treasurer, Joseph Gilliar.

The secretary was instructed to call for charters held by the different Sections within Hudson County and remit same; also to apply at State Committee for a charter to the newly organized Section Hudson.

CARL PANKOPF, Secretary, Section Hudson, and Committee of Hudson.

New York.

All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the County of New York should not fail to attend the County and Borough Primary that is to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, on Saturday, August 14th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are:

1.—For President of Borough.

2.—For Sheriff.

3.—For Registrar.

4.—For County Clerk.

5.—For District Attorney.

6.—For Four Coroners.

The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for.

J. J. KINNEALLY,

L. ABELSON.

All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the Borough of Bronx should not fail to attend the Borough Primary that is to be held at 2824 3d avenue, on Friday, August 20th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are:

1.—For President of Borough.

2.—For Two Coroners.

The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for.

J. J. KINNEALLY,

L. ABELSON.

Important for Buffalo.

The American Branch of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will hold a discussion meeting on the subject: "Our Municipal Platform," Sunday, August 15th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. You certainly have some friends who would like to know more about our principles and our city platform. Now is the time for you to bring them along. Admission free.

B. REINSTEIN.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate G. Miehlenhausen, of the United Engineers No. 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate G. Wahl, of Prog. Typographical Union, L. A. No. 83, was vice-chairman.

Credentials of Pressmen and Feeders' Union were received and the delegates pledged.

An invitation was received from Headleton & Woers Empire Brewery Benefit Society for an excursion on Thursday, August 12, to Stimmel's Whitestone Park. It was accepted, and the complimentary tickets were distributed to the delegates.

The committee having in charge the matter of the two waiter unions reported being engaged in compiling the evidence adduced, and will render a report with recommendations on the following Sunday.

Some Comrades may think that we have no good agitation papers in the English language that other papers are unnecessary. We call those Comrades' attention to the fact that there are thousands of workers of every nationality who have come to this country to learn the English language, and our only chance to get such workers into the ranks of our party lies in advocating Socialism in their mother tongue.

We appeal to every reader of this paper to assist us to the best of his or her ability.

You can help us in the following ways—send us names and addresses of Danish-Norwegian workers in your neighborhood and call their attention to the fact that this paper exists; send names of those willing to be agents and take subscriptions.

Any financial help, little or big, to help us defray the weekly deficit will be thankfully received.

Send all communications to

"Arbeideren" office,

6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100.

Due cards, 40 cents per 100.

Application cards, 40 cents per 100.

Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,746.43

Axel Wiberg, Montclair, N. J. 2.00

Axel Carlson, Montclair, N. J. 2.00

J. O. Swenson, Montclair, N. J. 3.00

O. L. Wikstrom, Montclair, N. J. 1.00

Alex Enkholm, Montclair, N. J. 1.00

Carl Enardson, Montclair, N. J. 1.00

A. Wikstrom, Montclair, N. J. 1.00

I. S. Alvin, Montclair, N. J. 1.00

Nathan Jayson, Newark, N. J. 2.00

Scandinavian Branch, Newark, N. J. 1.00

Total \$1,759.63

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party," which can now be had from the Organizer, at \$1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,

64 East 4th street, New York.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrows, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

Independent Bakers, Branch 2, was severely criticized for not having its delegates present at these sessions. The

No section of the party should fail

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June 26—Due stamp	222.20
London Congress Assessment	4.70
Supplies	73
Total	\$2,559.85

SPECIFICATION OF RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 26, 1896	\$571.08
Dues	\$1,696.75
London Congress Assessment	37.40
Collections for Campaign Fund	111.52
Supplies	110.43
Agitation	26.90
Defunct Section (Norwood, Mass.)	5.77
Total	\$2,559.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of National Secretary, 26 weeks	\$390.00
Typewriter's services	40.00
Current expenses	80.32
Agitation	718.84
Agitation (Leaflets & PEOPLE)	53.90
Party papers	185.00
Rent	75.00
Editorial work	17.00
Stereopticon and slides, etc.	88.65
Typewriter (balance)	30.00
Printing	234.00
Office fixtures	14.13
Expressage, etc.	2.05
Copyright on song	2.10
Total	\$2,559.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

HENRY STAHL, Treasurer.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Examined and found correct by

A. GILLHAUS,
B. WEINSTEIN,
LEO SCHMIDT.

July 17th, 1897.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—I was instructed to inform the National Executive Committee that Hartford Section request them to publish in the party organs that all loyal members of the late branch, No. 2, Section Hartford, who wish to retain their membership in the above Section are requested to join either of the other branches.

Yours in the cause,

C. STODEL, Organizer.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The State Committee has been organized as follows: Organizer, C. A. Baustian, 3152 Shields avenue; recording secretary, E. Richter, 3319 Indiana avenue; financial secretary, J. R. Pepin, 5525 Jackson avenue; treasurer, Fr. Kalbitz, 3060 Dearborn street. The other members of the committee are John Glambeck and John Collins.

Massachusetts Socialists.

Dear Comrades.—There is a winning fight being made all over New England for straight Socialism.

The election in Massachusetts in November will show a healthy growth. It is important that we build up the organization. We can organize a dozen or more Sections in the State between now and next November if we will only pull off our coats and work. The Cooperative Commonwealth is worth all we can do. Let organization be the magic watchword.

C. STODEL, Organizer.